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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. n be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3785 Lancaster

CHICAGO-Palmer House. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of

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FOR PRESIDENT. BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, WHITELAW REID, of New York. LET every Republican see to it that

to-night's demonstration is made the largest Indianapolis ever saw. No force bill! No negro domination!-New

No free trade! No wild-cat banks! No one has yet responded to the Jour-

pal's question: What has William D. Bynum done for the Seventh district? NEVER mind about uniforms. A Re-

publican is just as effective without as with a uniform in this campaign. Therefore, turn out. THE attempt of the Democratic na-

tional convention to popularize wild-eat paper money does not seem likely to prove successful. No force bill! No federal interference with elections!—New York Sun.

No tariff for revenue only! No "yellow-dog" and "blue-pup" paper money!

It is scarcely necessary to urge the Republican masses to take part in the demonstration to-night when one recalls the astonishing response at the time of the Frye meeting.

Or course, Mr. Bynum is a friend of the workingman. That is to say, he is a friend of Mr. Bynum, and he has worked very hard for ten years past to keep himself in Congress.

THE manliness, candor and ability of Mr. Henry are winning him the good will of thousands of voters, and are in marked contrast to the arrogance and demagogy of Mr. Bynum.

ONE may get an idea of the dense ignorance of a class of Democrats in this State from the fact that last week local leaders insisted that no Bessemer steel is made in the United States.

MR. CLEVELAND, in his letter of acceptance, was very successful in dodging the wild-cat currency plank in his party's platform. It remains to be seen if he can dodge it at the polls.

REPUBLICAN advices from all parts of the country indicate that general enthusiasm prevails all along the line, and, what is better, that the party is united and a vigorous and effective organization is being perfected.

THE New York Tribune remarks that Mr. Cleveland "is a great admirer of all the Jeffersons-Thomas and Joe and the late Jefferson Davis." He never did anything to hurt the feelings of the last-named individual except to send a substitute to the war, and, being drafted, he could not well avoid that.

NEW YORK papers assert that Secretary Sheerin, of the Democratic national committee, started for Indianapolis on Friday with a bag of money for the sampaign, estimated at \$350,000. Those who have not been favored by the Taggart-Coy committee should seek that combination at once and demand boodle.

THE present election law provides that every person entitled to vote who s employed in any manufacturing, min: ng, mechanical or mercantile establishnent, or by any railroad corporation, thall be given four hours on election lay in which to vote. This section is nandatory and there is a penalty for its riolation.

It is worth while to remark that while wages have been gradually declining in free-trade England, and its cotton inlustry is on the eve of a general strike against a reduction of wages, wages in Sermany, with a recently-adopted protective tariff, advanced 41 per cent., between 1881 and 1888, for masons, joiners, iron-founders, etc.

"WE never meant it, we never meant it," is what the Democratic press is screaming about the wild-cat currency plank in their platform. Unfortunately for them they cannot say we never said it, for the platform declares "We recommend that the prohibitory ten-per-cent. tax on State bank issues be repealed." If they did not mean what they said, what did they mean?

THE Republicans of the city which has the great honor of being the residence of the President will be sure to make known their appreciation of Hon. Whitelaw Reid, not only because he is his associate on the ticket, but because his services as minister to France have been of conspicuous value to the country, and particularly to the agricultural West, and an honor to the country.

THE first principle of the Republican party is the right of free speech. Conse-

publican who in any manner attempts to disturb a Democratic meeting forgets a cardinal principle of the organization which was called into existence with the inspiring slogan, "Free soil, free speech, free men." The campaign in Indiana during the next two weeks will be full of excitement. In it let no Republican interfere with the rights of free speech or interrupt a Democratic meeting. No man marching under the Republican banner remember its first war cry and

THE LATEST DEMCORATIC SCHEME.

It is stated on apparently good authorty that the leaders of the Democratic party in this State are discussing the advisability of changing the method of choosing presidential electors, and that if the electoral vote of the State is given to Harrison and Reid the next Legislature, if Democratic, will be urged to make the proposed change. The discussion has been started by the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court affirming the constitutionality of the Miner law, in Michigan, and the proposition is to adopt the district method of choosing electors in this State.

There is no question as to the right of the Legislature to fix the manner of appointing or electing presidential electors. Infortunately the Constitution of the United States does not prescribe the method nor say that it shall be uniform in all the States. This leaves the door open for political juggling in the matter. The Miner law was passed in Michigan in order to enable the Democrats to steal a few electoral votes which they could not obtain in any other way. If a similar law is passed in this State it will be for the same pur-

An unanswerable objection to the disrict system of choosing electors is that it offers a distinct and powerful inducement for gerrymandering the State. That inducement is already strong enough in the opportunity it offers to manipulate and control the congressional delegation, but it would be infinitely stronger if it also furnished a means of controlling the Electoral College and capturing the presidency. It is to that object that the eyes of the

Democratic managers are now turning. be cast this year for the Republican candidates, as the Journal firmly believes will be the case, it will mean that | this is a Republican State. The Democrats have been asserting for years past that the Republicans never carried the State except by bribery and fraud. Of this, but if the Republicans carry the State this year, under the Australian ballot law, and with the Democrats in large majority of the precincts in the State, it will show that the State is honestly and truly Republican. This is the contingency that the Democratic leadcarry the State this year they know they cannot expect to carry it in any future presidential election under the present method of choosing electors. That being the case, they are contemplating the adoption of a scheme by which they can still hold a few electoral votes.

We have already said that the district system of choosing electors is a powerful inducement for gerrymandering. In this State the gerrymander itself is also an inducement for adopting the system. for the plan that is now being favorably discussed by the Democratic leaders contemplates a Democratic Legislature. This they hope to get through the existing gerrymander, even if the State goes for Harrison and Reid. In other words, they are depending on the present gerrymander to enable them to carry the Legislature against a Republican majority, and enable them to adopt the district system of choosing presidential electors whereby they may prevent the State from being securely anchored in

the Republican column. of the Democratic party, and it furnishes should rise in their might and smash the gerrymander. They have already suffered enough on account of it. The State debt, the onerous interest account, the burdensome tax law and many other iniquities of State government are due party has felt behind the gerrymander. Now it is proposed to utilize and extend it in the adoption of a plan to revolutionize the mode of choosing presidential electors. The way to prevent this is to elect a Republican Legislature.

OUR DISTINGUISHED VISITORS. The Hon. Whitelaw Reid and the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, who are making a brief stay in the State, and who will speak in this city to-night, are typical Americans. It would be hard to find two persons who in their characters and careers are more representative of the best elements of American life and citizenship than these two brilliant and distinguished men. To begin with, they are good representatives of American versatility and aptitude for success. It is an American characteristic to be equal to every emergency and to succeed in whatever he puts his hand to. In other countries it is supposed to require a lifetime for a man to succeed in one calling, and it is seldom that any person achieves distinction in more than one. The law, journalism, statesmanship, diplomacy, railroading, each constitutes a separate and distinct career, and their lines do not often cross. In this country a man who has ability, tact and perseverance may achieve distinction in several fields. Both of our distinguished visitors to-day have done this. Mr. Reid had more than a national reputation as a journalist before he entered active politics. Appointed minister to France, he began at once to grapple with difficult questions of international commerce and ended by proving himself the equal of the best-trained diplomatists of Europe. Returning to accept the Republican nomination for Vice-president, he has shown in his public speeches that he possesses the grasp of a statesman and the graces of an

orator. Turning from one career to an-

aration, he has demonstrated the quality success in all.

Much the same is true of Mr. Depew. Trained for the law, which is supposed to be so jealous a mistress as to exclude all other training, he soon developed such a taste for public affairs as to indicate that politics was his true career. After achieving distinction at the bar, matter what the provocation, let every | honors in politics and fame on the lecture platform, he began railroading, and has made a brilliant success of that. He is the best-known and most popular after-dinner speaker in the country, a field, by the way, in which Mr. Reid is a good second, and as a campaign speaker he has hardly an equal. They are pair of versatile Americans.

Both men are self-made in the sense that they owe their success in life mainly to their inherent qualities. For, say what we please, a man's success is much more due to what is in him than to adventitious circumstances. There is no other country in the world where the lack of such aids will do so little to keep a man down or where their possession will do so little to keep him up as in the United States. As a general rule, every man in this country finds his level, and it depends mainly on himself whether he keeps it or not. Messrs. Reid and Depew have got along right well and are holding their own. It would be hard to find two brainier men or two more deserving of the success they have achieved.

These two distinguished Americans will talk Republicanism to-night in two of the largest halls in the city, and for the benefit of the thousands who will not be able to hear them the Journal will report their speeches to-morgow.

ONE OF MR. BYNUM'S DUPES.

Saturday night Mr. Henry spoke in a locality where Mr. Bynum has been th chief political teacher during the past six years. There he has proclaimed those heresies that he mistakes for statesmanship. It is no wonder, then, that one of Mr. Henry's auditors should cry out: "It's competition, not protection, that increases wages." This is a remarkable declaration, but

it is the basis of Mr. Bynum's advocacy of free trade. And a very remarkable declaration it is; for it is nothing short If the electoral vote of Indiana shall of a declaration that the more labor that can be brought into competition in one market, the better the opportunity for advancing wages! That is, if there is a job for ten men in a factory at \$2 per day, there will be a better prospect of getting \$2.50 a day if twenty men should hid for it, and a still better prospect of course, there is not a word of truth in | \$2.75 if forty men should implore the managers to favor them. Is there any wage-earner in Indianapolis who does not see that this proposition is absurd? control of the political machinery in a | One of the purposes of labor organizations is to bring about an eight-hour system. One of the chief reasons for urging the system is that more men may be employed to the end that the ers are considering. If they cannot | surplus of labor shall be absorbed and to prevent the competition which comes when there are 10 per cent. more workmen than there are places for working ten hours a day. If Mr. Bynum's disciple is correct, the wisest thing al labor associations can do is to urge labor to come to the cities where they exist and work as many hours a day as they can induce any one to employ them, to the end that there may be a competition for employment.

With one-twentieth of the population

of the earth, the United States consumes over one-fifth of the products of it varied industries outside of agriculture. The protective tariff has retained this market largely for the products of the United States. The wages in all these industries are double those paid in Europe. To abolish the wall of protection would let the products of all European competitors into the American market. Will any one who is not a free-trader of the Bynum variety and those who have been deluded into the belief that he is a statesman say that The scheme is eminently characteristic | the prices of goods and of labor will be advanced in this country when hundreds an additional incentive why the people of ship-loads of the goods made by the cheaper labor of Europe come to our shores where one now comes? Competition, which makes cheapness in goods, is only another name for that competition which makes cheap labor. The protective tariff keeps out the products to the security which the Democratic of the cheaper labor of Europe. Does any candid man believe that the competition of the products of that half-paid with the products of the full-paid labor of this country will advance wager here? Again, the United States cannot consume over 8,000,000 tons of pig-iron and 3,600,000 tons of steel in a year. Will it tend to increase the volume of employment in the industries depending upon pig-iron and steel in the United States if half of this iron and steel, now made at home, is made in England, Belgium and Germany? When half the mills are shut down, will the competition between those who have employment and those who are idle tend to increase wages? None but a dupe of the Bynum heresies will so contend. Competition under the same conditions for a market is serious enough, but a competition with the whole world for the world's markets is so terrible that it led John Ruskin to say:

Though England is deafened with spinning wheels, her people have no clothes; though she is black with the digging of fuel, they die of cold, and though she has sold her soul for grain, they die of hunger.

THE Sentinel is troubling itself great deal about Mr. Reid's relations with Typographical Union, No. 6, of New York, and organized labor generally. There is no difficulty between union No. 6 and Mr. Reid-not a particle. Whatever differences existed between them were settled months ago to their mutual satisfaction. But what about "General" Stevenson? What has the Sentinel to say of his fight against a miners' union in the coal mining company of which he is president? What explanation has it to make for his present attitude of hostility to organized coal miners? And more, what explanation has the Sentinel to make to the Indianapolis Typographical Union because candidates on the Democratic State ticket refused to listen to its representatives in regard to the selection of quently anyone claiming to be a Re- other, apparently without previous prep- a superintendent of printing and vio- York Sun said: "Mr. MacVeagh has left the fifty chickens, and through force of effeum- beace throughout the world.

lated the law by appointing a henchof American versatility by achieving man to the place who knew nothing about the duties of the position? In conclusion, what right has the Sentinel to say anything about the relations of other newspaper publishers to typographical unions so long as one-third of the matter it uses costs the proprietors not over one-tenth as much as it would if it was put in type by Indianapolis

printers? Go to. THE Democratic organs are sending out stories to the effect that veterans have been receiving bad treatment from the administration in Washington, One of these appeared in the New York Times a few days ago, and has called out the following refutation from A. F. Dinsmore, acting commander of the Department of the Potomac:

In yesterday's New York Times is an article consisting of quotations from state-ments made by Past Commander George B. Loud, of Post No. 84, of Brooklyn, of the Sational Veteran Tariff Reform League. No. 90 Fifth avenue. He mentions among the outrages that were perpetrated by the Republican party under President Har-rison that of a one-legged soldier, Henry F. Wilkins, employed in the General Land Office for twenty-five years, who was removed, and all of the appeals of the veterans in Washington to have the veteran reinstated have been ignored by Secretary of the Interior Noble. This is a lie without the slightest foundation on which to build it. Comrade Wilkins is still employed in the General Land Office, and was never discharged or removed. And through the influence of the Grand Army of this department he was promoted to a clerkship at \$1,400 a year by Secretary Noble on recommendation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. If Comrade Loud's other instances of outrages are no nearer the truth than this statement relative to Comrade Wilkins he has not made out a very good case in the support of his change of base politically.

THE Kerr Thread Company, of Fall River, Mass., moved to this country from Paisley, Scotland, to get the benefit of the protective tariff. The proprietors still run a thread-mill in Scotland. A letter is published from Mr. R. C. Kerr, vice-president and treasurer of the company, in which he says the wages they pay in the Fall River mill are more than double those paid for the same work in Paisley. He adds:

It is the tariff, and the tariff only, that enables us to pay the wages we do in Fall River, and should the same be taken off thread and cotton yarns we would have to do one of two things—we would either have to arrange with our operatives here to pay them at the same rate of wages as we pay in Palsiey or we would be compelled to close our mills in Fall River till such a time as the American operatives could see their way to accept the truly-named pauer wages of Enrope.

THE city of Brooklyn has just dedicated a memorial to the Kings county soldiers in the war of the rebellion. It is in the form of a triumphal arch, and cost \$250,000. The total width of the structure is eighty feet, height seventyone feet, and width of archway thirtyseven feet. The sculpture and ornamentation around the main structure are in strict keeping with the central idea, and it is hardly necessary to say that there is no intrusion of Mexican war dates or any other extraneous matter to mar the artistic symmetry of the

design. ONE of our Republican State exchanges informs its readers that "the law against betting is very strict and that any person betting or holding stakes is liable to be challenged and prevented from voting." This is a mistake. The Journal does not wish to encourage any body in betting, but the penalty does not include the loss of the right to vote. Betting on elections stands on a par with betting on races, and the penalty s fine and imprisonment. No one who bets on an election can serve on an election board, but his right to vote is not affected.

In its anxiety to defend Cleveland's pension record the Philadelphia Times resorts to falsehood. It says President Harrison, during the three years of his term, has not signed half as many private pension bills as did Cleveland. The facts are these: Mr. Cleveland, while President, signed 1,246 private pension bills and vetoed 524. President Harrison has signed 1,576 and has vetoed none. Democratic papers will do well to say as little as possible about thei

Do the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What administration has built the greatest number of war ships and spent the most for coast defenses—that of Arthur, Cleveland or

The first bill appropriating money for modern ships was passed during the last session of the Forty-sixth Congress, after Garfield's election, by the insistance of the Republican Senate. The next Congress made liberal appropriations, being Republican, and the Republican Senate favored the largest appropriations for ships and defenses during Mr. Cleveland's administration. Arthur only got under way when Mr. Cleveland came in. He did little for two years, but much later. The present administration has expended more money and launched a larger number of ships than any of its predecessors. The test should be rather the record of the two parties in Congress regarding a new navy and coast defenses. The Republicans have favored a new navy for years, and have voted for all measures to create one and give adequate

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal Will I have the right to go home to vote! have never cast a vote, and have not registered. am out of the county where my parents live. but have not been out of the State.

Being a single man your residence is where you are working, unless your employment is distinctly temporary. If you have been in the township sixty days, and in the precinct thirty days before the election, you are entitted to vote without reg-

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

A young man twenty-one years old last May left home the middle of September to attend col-lege in another county of the State. Has he lost his right to rote at the next election! READER. No. Having left home for temporary purposes, with the intention of returning, his legal residence is still with his parents.

What is the salary and emoluments of a mem-Salary, \$5,000; postage and stationery, \$12; mileage, 10 cents a mile one qay by most direct route. No other perquisites.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

SENATOR GORMAN, the Democratic political bose of Maryland, says: "I never participated in so peculiar a campaign. It seems to be impossible to awaken any en-

TEN years and six months ago, when Wayne MacVeagh had read himself out of the Republican party (April, '82), the New

Republican party. It was easier for him to do this than it will be for him to obtain ad-

mission into any other." A Boston paper unkindly calls the attention of President Eliot, of Harvard, to the fact that under the protective system the wages in Cambridge have increased

during the past decade 22.96 per cent. THERE is a considerable number of Russian voters in Jerry Simpson's district, and Jerry is having trouble with them on account of his vote against the appropriation to furnish relief to their famine-stricken countrymen last winter.

THE Boston Journal remarks that "Gen." Adlai E. Stevenson is reported as having made more speeches in this campaign than any other orator, yet the assiduity with which the Massachusetta Democratic committee keeps him out of this State is re-

MR. EDWIN EINSTEIN, the Republican candidate for Mayor of New York, is a native of Ohio, a successful manufacturer and a large holder of real estate. The most noteworthy fact about the career of Mr. Thomas F. Gilroy, joint candidate of Tammany and the mugwumps, is that for twenty-eight consecutive years he has made his living out of politics.

THE Boston Herald thinks it is improper for Robert Lincoln to make campaign speeches and will be "very much sur prised' if he violates the "unwritten law" forbidding members of the diplomatic service from mingling in politics to this extent. The Herald may get ready to be surprised, for Mr. Lincoln, who has as much respect for unwritten law as any other man, is billed for two or three speeches in Indiana, and is at the service of the national committee if it wants him in New

MR. EDWARD MCPHERSON, secretary of the Republican congressional campaign committee, has direct charge of this branch of the canvass, and he has expressed the belief that the present enormous Democratic majority will be wiped out in the Fiftythird Congress. Large gains are expected in the East, especially in Massachusetts, and there will also be accessions from New Hampshire and Connecticut. In the West the seats lost in the landslide of 1890 will be regained. There has been a new apportionment in Ohio, which has done away with the disgraceful gerry mander by which the Democrats elected fourteen Congressmen out of twenty-one in a State giving a Republican majority of twenty-one thousand. In the South no decided increase in Republican representation is expected. Conditions there are all against the party. but there will be slight gains,

HOW IT WILL BE DONE. A year of grace,

A rainbow chase, A brief campaign, and then

A vote, a rout, And four more years of Ber. -Kansas City Journal.

SICKLES AND CLEVELAND. called upon friend Cleveland. And I took him by the flipper. Said I, "Old boy, I wish you joy, Our cause is looking chipper!" Of course f did not mean the cause-For that had graveled him-In which he fought with both his jaws

While I was pruned a limb.

-New York Recorder.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR

Some Excuse. "The idea of the wife of such a creature as I calling htm Birdie!" "Well, why not? He can swear like a parrot,

The Brute! Mrs. Lushforth-And to think how I used to Mr. Jaggs Lushforth-Well, you finally got me dihio-din'tchew?

There Must Be. "She confesses to some twenty odd years, I be-"Of course there are an equal number of even

ones included." So Tender Hearted. Young Mr. Fitts-I wish you would stop wait ing at the window for me every evening. Mrs. Fitts-Why, dear! Are the neighbors

laughing at met Young Mr. Fitts-No; but I do so hate to see you in pane.

An Unincky Name. Police Justice-What is your name, prisoner? Culprit-Columbus Day, your honor,

"Columbus Day, sir." "I guess we can put you away until the 21st of next October.'

THE STATE PRESS.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is a President for the people rather than for the politician. This is one of the strongest recommendations a President could possibly have. -Greensburg Review.

WHEN you come to think about it, all this great evidence of prosperity that we are celebrating came to us under the master minds of the Republican party. -Evansville Journal SHIN-PLASTER currency may be good

enough for the framers of the Democratic national platform, but not for the sovereigns of Posey county, if they themselves .- Mount Vernon Sun. THE democratic banking system that existed before the war cost the country more

than any other one evil except slavery, and the proposition to restore it is an insult to the popular intelligence. - Decatur, THERE has never been a time in the history of the United States when factories and artisans of all classes were more crowd-

ed with work than at the present. Accord-

ing to the theory of the "outs" this is all wrong.-Anderson Times. THE prospects for a grand Republican victory next month are increasing every day. The party is right and on the side of the people, and the voters will at the polis triumphantly indorse the policy which has bought so much happiness and prosperity.

-Fort Wayne Gazette. NINE Indiana Democrats out of ten are protectionists, but insist that free trade is not their party policy, notwithstanding the fact that the South, which controls their party, is solid for free trade, and notwithstanding the fact that their national platform declares for it.-Logansport Jour-

Madison county has too many factories and too bright a future for her citizens to jeopardize by assisting to send Wm. Bynun back to Congress. The risk in returning him is greater at this time than in past years, from the fact that his party has never before been so pronounced on the tariff question. - Pendleton Republican. DEMOCRAT Orator (to woolen manufac-

turer)-You need free wool so you can get it cheap and prosper. Democrat Orator (to sheep-raiser) - Free wool will enlarge the market and the price

Cleveland (to farmer) - My way will give you a foreign market and you can sell all you raise at a higher price. Cleveland (to workingman)-My plan will cheapen necessaries, and you can get your flour and corn and pork a great deal cheaper.-New Albany Tribune.

A Farmer Talks. South Bend Tribune.

"I was a farmer in this county in 1850 and have been a farmer ever since," said an old gentleman to a Tribune representative, "and looking at my interests, and not the interests of any political party.] will vote the Republican ticket." "War!"

"Well, this is why: From 1850, and al through free-trade times, I got such small prices for farm products that I had hard work to come out even at the end of the year, Entter, eggs, potatoes, everything was cheap, and it was 'slave trade' all the time, and but little money. South Bend had three or four small factories, but they did not employ much help, and the men were out of work so much of the time that they raised their | of America help to welcome the visitors own garden truck, kept from twenty-five to | next year and do all to spread the gospel of

stances managed to almost live off a quarter acre lot. After a Republican tariff had been finally established in the United States, iron got so cheap that times grew better. You can always set it down as a fact that iren has more to do with the prosperity of this country than any other one thing. It goes into plows, wagons, reapers and harrows-almost everything the farmer and everybody else uses. Cheap iron made all these things cheaper, and there was a demand for them. farmers, who felt it would be folly to run in debt \$125 for a wagon and made the old one do, were not afraid to go in debt when the price of wagons dropped to \$100, and it was the same with agricultural implements. Factories had to have more help and run longer hours. Workingmen had less time to look after their gardens, hens and cows. It paid them better to work in the shops and buy their produce. The demand for produce increased and prices for it advanced. That was a sort of reciprocity between the farmers and workingmen, and while for many years there was not a directly protected factory in South Bend, all of them were indirectly interested, and they grew to main-moth proportions, and with them the city grew, and right here was made a great market for farm produce.'

A Blessing on the Republican Ticket,

Shelbyville Republican, The joint Representative convention at Indianapolis yesterday, on the first ballot, nominated John Blessing, of this city. Mr. Blessing needs no introduction to the people of Shelby county. He has been actively identified with the business interests of the county for thirty years; is a conservative, long-headed, safe, prudent business man-a man whom it would be an honor to have as a Representative in the State Legislature—a man who would work for the interests of the people and not in a way to further any political aspiration of his

Afraid of Their Platform.

Wabash Plain Dealer. The Democrats of the country who have national bank stock are not taking much interest in the campaign this year. The success of the Democratic party means the repeal of the tax on State bank circulation. the enactment of laws providing for the establishment of State banks of issue, and the downfall of the national banking system, with which the interests of thousands of Democratic stockholders are indissolubly

WOULD HAVE AN END OF WAR

Prominent Friends Meet Toward the Furtherance of Peace Among Nations.

Large Gathering at Roberts Park Church-Notable Address by Dr. Benjamin True-

blood-Progress of Arbitration.

Roberts Park Church was crowded last night, on the occasion of the public address under auspices of the Friends' Peace Society, which is now in session in this city. The speaker was Benjamin Trueblood, D. D., of Boston, formerly president of Penn College, lowa. He is now engaged wholly in the work of the peace association. Richard H. Thomas, president of the association, was not able to be present to preside, owing to illness, and Dr. Van Anda took charge of the meeting. Prayer was offered by Daniel Hill, of Richmond, editor of a publication devoted to peace, and the choir rendered its usual service. Dr. Trueblood's work required him to visit the old world last summer as a delegate to the annual convention of the International Society of Peace. He utilized the

opportunity to investigate the war systems of Europe, and their effect upon the social, national and spiritual life of the continental nations. Treating first of the visible evidences of warlike temperament pervading the nations, he described to the congregation, in an interesting way, the nature of the weapons of war. He said the rifle balls are made o mixture of three metals. can be thrown one and two-thirds mile with effect fatal to life. Even then, though they struck against an iron wall, they coul be used again, so little effect would the shock of contact have. But these bullets are not made, he said, to kill people nearly two miles off, but to kill five or six in line at a time. While in Paris he visited the Y. M. C. A., at the secretary's request, and addressed the members on the subject of peace. The secretary had declared he stood firm for peace, but, when on a visit a few weeks later, he found the secretary had been conscripted, and was about to leave for three years in the field, which is required of each male citizen. "Oh," Dr., Trueblood, had said to the secretary, a Christian man, as he verily believes, "you do not seem to be wearing garments of

"No," replied the secretary. "but the best way to preserve peace is to prepare for

And then the young soldier, at the speaker's request, described how to use the fourbladed bayonet. "That bayonet," said the secretary, now a soldier, "makes every wound as good as death by the slight twist we are taught to give it as it enters the flesh. The wound will not suppurate."

Dr. Trueblood then showed the power of the Krupp long-range guns, which are of fatal use in bombarding cities. Which cannot be defended against The first bomb thrown into Paris in the Franco-German war killed seven little girls in a boarding-school. "And the blood of those girls," said the speaker, "seems to cry out still for vengeance, and fans the French hatred against the Germans." The speaker then argued that if this vengeful spirit is wrong, then war is wrong, for war causes such horrible, incidents. The torpedo boat was also adverted When these were first introduced, said Trueblood, the bishops church leaders said they were diaboland must put an end to by their awful destructiveness. But wars still rage. If it is right to kill

Dr. Trueblood instanced the war debts as another feature of evil in the trail of war. Europe, he says, owes \$30,000,000,000 spent to carry on armies and wars. It is a debt unrighteously saddled on generations of centuries hence. If these shall say. "This money was borrowed through no volition of ours and in no way for our good" and should repudiate the debt the ethics of such repudiation, said the speaker, would

one it is right to kill by thousands or

be a very delicate question.

He next discussed the conscriptive system. It had sprung first in one country and then others in self defense until now only England, of all the western old world, has no conscriptive system. In France only the son of a widowed mother is exempt, Priests and preachers used to be exempt. but there were so many becoming priests or preachers to escape military service that even these are now required to serve in the armies three years. This system, said the speaker, deranges the business lite of the youth, who, at eighteen years, must leave for the camp. It makes, perhaps, an idler of him, and, perhaps, ruins him with the vices of the barracks. The two great vices intoxication and These are sapping the life forces of the soldiers and deteriorating the race. Dr. Trueblood drew an interesting lesson from the American military system, which could organize an army superior to any in Europe of the same size, and be conquerors in conflict. The reason lies in the strong muscles, accustomed to labor, to the educated mind, the great moral courage, which would not

participate in war for conquest. The chief objection, in the speaker's opinion, to war is its deadly milnence against the apread of the conscriptive system and the war spirit of Europe 18 driving out the spirit of Christianity. It is to repel such destructive forces that the great peace movement was begun in Europe. The international convention at Berne had 3.0 delegates, representing eleven nations. The next convention was voted to be held at Chicago. The peace-loving people of Europe, said Dr. Trueblood, are eager to see free and peaceful America, whose standing army of twenty-five thousand for sixty-five millions of people is so much a marvel to them. In Europe, said the Doctor, the peace organizations are spreading. An interparliamentary conference for peace has been held, with seventeen parliaments represented. He asked, in conclusion, that the churches